IMPROVED ENFORCEMENT OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services July 2006

Pre-Section 6036 Law

 Previously, Medicaid applicants and recipients of Medicaid who have declared under Section 1137(d) of the Social Security Act that they are citizens of the U.S. were not required to document their declaration

- Section 6036 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Pub. L. No 109-171) adds a new subsection (x) to Section 1903 of the Social Security Act
- New law effective July 1, 2006
- Requires individuals declaring that they are a U.S. citizen to provide satisfactory documentary evidence of citizenship or nationality when initially applying for Medicaid or upon a recipient's first Medicaid redetermination on or after July 1, 2006.

- This law does not apply to aliens who, under section 1137 of the Act, have declared to be Qualified Aliens in a satisfactory immigration status.
- Since 1988 such applicants have had their immigration status documented and verified with Homeland Security through the SAVE system

- Law specifies many of the documents that may be used to prove citizenship.
- Also provides that the Secretary can establish additional documents through regulations.

- CMS developed a hierarchical approach to documentation
- If an individual cannot produce documentation from the primary list of evidence, individuals can produce a document from the second, third or fourth list of documentary evidence to prove citizenship and a document from the fifth list to show identity

Additional documents are NOT required for:

- Individuals also enrolled in Medicare
- Individuals also receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Individuals presumptively eligible (Secs. 1920, 1920A, and 1920B until individuals make declaration of citizenship)
- Deemed Newborns—Documentation will occur at first redetermination for children of citizens and qualified aliens.

- The best way to prove citizenship and identity is primary documentation or:
 - U.S. passport;
 - Certificate of Naturalization (DHS Forms N-550 or N-570);
 - Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (DHS Forms N-560 or N-561)

To prove citizenship:

- A birth certificate;
- A Report or Certification of Birth Abroad of a U.S. citizen (form FS-240 or FS-545)
- A U.S. Citizenship I.D. Card (DHS I-197)
- Adoption Papers
- Military Record showing birth in the U.S.
- Affidavit in rare circumstances only

- States without agreements with SSA may substitute a check of the SSI file the State receives to meet the requirements of section 6036.
- States may also use a data match with vital statistics to establish citizenship of an applicant or recipient.

To prove identity:

- Current State driver's license or State identity card,
- School identification card
- Federal, State or local government identification card
- U.S. military identification card
- At the State's option, cross matches with Federal or State governmental, public assistance, law enforcement or corrections agency's data system if the agency establishes and certifies true identity of individuals

Special Identity Rules for Children under 16:

- School records including nursery or daycare record
- Affidavit signed under penalty of perjury by parent or guardian stating date and place of birth
- Affidavit cannot be used if affidavit for citizenship was provided

- Special Populations Needing Assistance – homeless, amnesia victims, long term care individuals, etc.
 - States MUST assist individuals to secure satisfactory documentary evidence of citizenship if individuals are unable to comply with the requirement

Also applies to:

- Title IV-E Children in foster care or receiving adoption assistance – not required to declare citizenship for IV-E but now must have in their Medicaid file a declaration of citizenship and documentary evidence of the citizenship
- All Section 1115 demonstrations including Family Planning programs and individuals covered by virtue of Section 1115(a)(2) authority – a.k.a. cost not otherwise matchable - expansion populations
- SCHIP populations enrolled in Medicaid

- A reasonable opportunity to prove both citizenship and identity is provided as long as individuals are showing a good faith effort to produce the documents
- Documents must be originals or certified copies from the issuing agency
- Documents cannot be photocopies or notarized copies

1903 Provision Regarding FFP:

- States will receive the administrative match rate of 50% for costs they incur to implement this section.
- No FFP for months State does not require presentation of documentation of citizenship by applicants or recipients

Outreach Plan

- Law specified that an outreach plan must be developed to inform individuals about the requirement
- CMS has launched an outreach program to educate states and interested groups about the new requirement
- Outreach efforts include presentations to interested groups and materials that States may use to help applicants and recipients understand the requirement

Outreach Plan - continued

- Talking points, questions and answers, a sample press release, drop-in article and lists of acceptable documents posted to the CMS website
- Working with States to help them reach out to their current Medicaid enrollees and the general public outlining the new rules
- Training sessions with state officials including regular telephone consultations providing technical assistance
- Speakers at national conferences such as tribal organizations and advocacy groups for minority communities.

- CMS issued an Interim Final Rule with Comment on July 12
- Regulation specifically solicits comments in four areas:
 - Are additional documentation necessary
 if so, what types?
 - What additional data matches would be useful?
 - Have too many documents been allowed in light of the exemption for Medicare and SSI?
 - How should state's share information with the Federal government if there is fraud and abuse?

For more information about the citizenship documentation requirement, go to:

http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidEligibility/05_ProofofCitizenship.asp#